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THURSDAY HIGHLIGHTS

* Humanitarian disaster looms in Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica; male refugees transported to unknown destinations; women, children and elderly forced to walk across confrontation lines into Tuzla.

* Special Representative Yasushi Akashi calls Bosnian Serb attack and ethnic cleansing of United Nations safe area abhorrent; demands unimpeded access for UNHCR and other international agencies.

* Secretary-General continues official visit to Africa; meets with Ugandan President in Entebbe and Rwandan Prime Minister in Kigali.

* Secretary-General says some neighbouring countries of Rwanda strongly oppose deployment of United Nations military observers in their territories to monitor sales of arms destined for Rwanda.

* Lavalas coalition, endorsed by Haitian President Aristide, wins majority of municipal and community boards in all nine departments.

* Member States owe United Nations $2.7 billion as of 30 June; $870 million owed to regular budget and $1.8 billion owed to peace-keeping.

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A humanitarian disaster was looming in the eastern Bosnian enclave of Srebrenica, a United Nations spokesman warned today. About 400 Dutch peace-keepers were doing all they could for 30,000 refugees who were still crammed in and around the UN military post at Potocari, north of Srebrenica. More refugees continued to arrive as others were being forced to leave by the Bosnian Serbs. Supplies were running desperately low.

Approximately 23,000 refugees had been taken by Bosnian Serbs to Bratunac, where they were screened. Some 11,000 women, children and elderly were then

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bused to the Tuzla area and forced to walk across the front lines -- some during the night -- into Bosnian Government territory. Several thousand of the male refugees had reportedly been selected for transportation to unknown destinations. The United Nations was extremely concerned about the well-being and security of the men.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, (UNHCR) was leading efforts to help refugees in Srebrenica and Tuzla, the spokesman continued. A six-truck convoy, which left Belgrade yesterday had reached Srebrenica. Another UNHCR convoy of 5 trucks was standing by in Belgrade, however, a convoy from Medecins Sans Frontiers had been blocked at the Bosnian border. Repeated requests by the UNHCR Mission chief for authorization to visit Srebrenica and Bratunac had been denied by the Bosnian Serbs.

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Special Representative Yasushi Akashi today condemned the forced relocation of thousands of civilians form Srebrenica to central Bosnia by the Bosnian Serb forces, according to a United Nations spokesman. The attack and ethnic cleansing of a United Nations safe area were abhorrent acts which had earned the revulsion of the international community.

The Bosnian Serbs had delayed access for UNHCR relief supplies to thousands of displaced persons in Srebrenica and a humanitarian crisis was looming, Mr. Akashi said. Food and water supplies were critically low and there would be a severe outbreak of disease if immediate action was not taken to alleviate the plight of the civilian population. He demanded that Bosnian Serb civilian and military authorities immediately allow unimpeded access to UNHCR and other international agencies.

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Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was in Kigali today, where he met with the Rwandan Prime Minister, Faustin Twagiramungu, and addressed a full session of the National Assembly including the cabinet, heads of diplomatic and consular missions, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. In the evening he attended a dinner hosted by the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu.

Earlier, the Secretary-General stopped in Entebbe, Uganda, where he met with the President, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the Foreign Minister, Rukahana Rugunda, and other top Government officials. They reviewed Uganda's relationship with the United Nations and the Secretary-General expressed his gratitude to the President for Uganda's support for UN peace initiatives and its economic assistance in neighbouring Rwanda and Burundi.

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The Secretary-General briefed President Museveni on the high-level debate on development in Africa which was held last week during the Economic and Social Council's substantive session in Geneva. Noting the current donor fatigue in developing countries, the Secretary-General expressed his appreciation for the crucial role played by African leaders in promoting national reconciliation in countries on the continent which were in crisis.

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Some countries neighbouring Rwanda strongly opposed the Security Council's proposed deployment of United Nations military observers in their territories, to monitor the sale and supply of arms intended for use in Rwanda, according to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. In resolution 997 (1995), the Council called upon States neighbouring Rwanda to ensure that arms were not transferred to Rwandan refugee camps within their territories. It also asked the Secretary-General to consult with those countries on the use of UN military observers to monitor arms movements.

In his report, dated 9 July, the Secretary-General said there was mixed reaction by Governments to the proposed deployment of observers. Some questioned its relevance and feasibility, arguing that international observers should be stationed in Rwanda to create a climate of confidence and encourage refugees to return home, thus reducing destabilization in the camps. Even countries who supported the proposal saw the initiative as a political first step by the international community to underscore its concern over the possible destabilization of Rwanda by military means.

The Secretary-General said there was growing recognition by countries in the Great Lakes region of the urgent and grave risks confronting them and the need for individual and collective measures to address those dangers. Many believed the primary responsibility was with the Rwandan Government but there was also a general acknowledgement of the value of regional action. The Secretary-General said he would explore the positions of Governments during his current official visit to Africa.

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The Haitian Electoral Commission last night released more results from the first-round of voting in the 25 June elections, according to a United Nations spokesman. A coalition endorsed by President Jean Bertrand Aristide, the Lavalas Political Platform, has won a majority of municipal and communal boards in all nine departments (districts). The second round of elections is scheduled for mid-August.

Haiti's nine main cities will have a Lavalas mayor, including the capital

Port-au-Prince where the incumbent mayor, Evans Paul, from the National Front for Change and Democracy (FNCD) was defeated by the independent candidate, Manno Charlemagne, the spokesman said. Mr. Charlemagne, a popular singer, received 45 percent of the popular vote to Mr. Evan's 18 percent.

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As of 30 June, Member States owed the United Nations a total of $2.7 billion, according to the latest update on the Organization's financial situation. Of that amount, $870 million was for assessments to the regular budget and $1.8 billion was for peace-keeping operations. Included in the $1.8 billion figure for peace-keeping is $8.2 million in peace-keeping assessments which is not yet due; assessments letters were mailed on 2 June and payment was due within 30 days.

The United States -- the largest debtor -- owed $527 million to the regular budget and $649 million to peace-keeping. The Russian Federation owed $21 million to the regular budget and $538 million to peace-keeping.

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